

## Appendix D



Frank Ceravalo

*Blackwater River*

# Wild and Scenic River Review

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## Introduction

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Act), (Pub.L. 90-543 as amended: 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) established a method for providing Federal protection for certain free-flowing rivers, preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The function of this wild and scenic river review is to inventory and study the rivers, river segments and their immediate environments within the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge (refuge) acquisition boundary to determine if they merit inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS).

Section 5(d) (1) of the Act states in part: *In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potential. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.*

Wild and scenic river considerations are a required element of comprehensive conservation plans and conducted in accordance with the refuge planning process outlined in 602 FW 1 and 3, including public involvement and National Environmental Policy Act compliance.

As part of the Section 5(d) (1) review process, we are required to include all river segments that are within the planning area and listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI). The NRI is maintained by the National Park Service (Park Service) and lists more than 3,400 free-flowing river segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more “outstandingly remarkable” natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance. A 32 mile reach of the Blackwater River from the headwaters (Canaan Valley) to Hendricks is listed on the NRI. A 12.8 mile portion of the reach is within the planning area and is included as part of this NWSRS review.

When a river or river segment is determined to be potentially eligible through the inventory process, its eligibility status is forwarded to the Park Service for inclusion into the NRI. The results of this inventory will be forwarded to the Park Service for inclusion on the NRI.

There are three phases to the wild and scenic river review process: inventory, study, and recommendation. In the inventory stage, we determine if any of the river or river segments within the planning area are eligible for NWSRS designation. We then determine the potential classification of the eligible river or river segments as wild, scenic, or recreational (Table D-1). To be eligible for wild and scenic river designation, a river or river segment is required to be free flowing and possess at least one outstanding remarkable value (ORV). The Act identifies an ORV as recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. The river eligibility and classifications assigned during this inventory stage are tentative, and would be subject to further consideration during the study phase. Final determinations would be incorporated into the Comprehensive River Management Plan for any river/river segment receiving eventual designation as a component of the NWSRS.

In the study phase, we conduct a suitability study to determine if the river or river segments that were found eligible are suitable for designation to the NWSRS. The Act identifies the factors that will be considered and documented in determining the suitability of a river or river segment for inclusion in the NWSRS. Section 4(a) of the Act states that the study will include: ... maps and illustrations, ...; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency ... by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system....

The study area covers each river or river segment and their immediate environment. The immediate environment is an area extending the length of the river or river segment being studied and extending in width one-quarter mile from each bank of the river.

The recommendation phase consists of forwarding the wild and scenic river study report from the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) through the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress. The report is prepared after the record of decision for the final Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) has been signed. The river or river segments recommended for NWSRS designation are managed to maintain their character in accordance with management goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the final CCP until congress makes a favorable legislative determination or the CCP is amended to modify or remove the wild and scenic river proposal.

This wild and scenic river review is limited to the inventory phase only. In this phase, the interdisciplinary study team (IDT) inventoried five rivers or river segments within the refuge's acquisition boundary. For each river or river segment we provide its name, length, outstanding remarkable values, and tentative classification (see below).

We did not go beyond this phase because, for the purposes of the CCP, we only look at those rivers or river segments that are located within the refuge's acquisition boundary. However, because there is not necessarily a break in the character of these waterways at the refuge boundary, we feel it would be more appropriate to do a landscape level review of these waterways, particularly the full, 32-mile reach of the Blackwater River that is listed in the NRI. This larger review would involve a broader set of partners and would go beyond the scope of this CCP. Furthermore, due to previous personnel commitments, the affected State agencies and partners were not yet prepared to provide the level of involvement that will be required to move the results of the inventory phase of this review to the study and recommendation phases. In summary, we believe that the rivers that were inventoried in this review should all be studied in total and with the full participation and involvement of our Federal, State, local, and non-governmental partners.

### **The Interdisciplinary Study Team**

The IDT, comprising Service Region 5 Regional Office, Canaan Valley refuge, and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR), met at the refuge on February 20, 2007 to determine if any of the river or river segments within the planning area were eligible for NWSRS designation, and to tentatively classify each eligible river or river segment as wild, scenic, or recreational. This process required combining site knowledge with existing land status maps, photographs, and available land use information to determine if any of the refuge riverine systems were eligible for NWSRS designation. Additional information on the planning area's river resource values, and guidance on alternative river conservation and management approaches, was provided through public/stakeholder involvement. The river eligibility and classifications that were assigned during the inventory phase are tentative.

The IDT members are listed below.

- Jonathan Schafler, Refuge Manager, Canaan Valley refuge, Davis, West Virginia
- Andy Hofmann, Deputy Refuge Manager, Canaan Valley refuge, Davis, West Virginia
- Ken Sturm, Wildlife Biologist, Canaan Valley refuge, Davis, West Virginia
- Leah Ceperley, former Wildlife Biologist, Canaan Valley refuge, Davis, West Virginia
- Jackie Burns, Park Ranger, Canaan Valley refuge, Davis, West Virginia
- Beth Goldstein, Planning Team Leader, Northeast Regional Office, Hadley, MA
- Keith Krantz, Wildlife Biologist, WVDNR

The IDT will meet within two years of the approval the CCP to determine if any of the river or river segments within the planning area are eligible for NWSRS designation, and to tentatively classify each eligible river or river segment as wild, scenic, or recreational. This process will require combined site knowledge with existing land status maps, photographs, and available land use information to determine if any of the refuge riverine systems were eligible for NWSRS designation. Additional information on the planning area's river resource values, and guidance on alternative river conservation and management approaches, will be provided through public/stakeholder involvement. The river eligibility and classifications that were assigned during the inventory phase are tentative.

## Phase I – Wild and Scenic River Inventory

### Introduction

The function of the wild and scenic river inventory is to identify rivers or segments of rivers and their immediate environment within the planning area that meet the minimal criteria for wild and scenic river eligibility under the Act. The wild and scenic river inventory area considers all river or river segments within the planning area and their immediate environments. The immediate environment is the area extending the length of the river or river segment being studied and extending a width of one-quarter mile from each bank of the river. The immediate environment is not to exceed 320 acres per river mile. Those rivers or river segments that meet the minimal eligibility criteria are tentatively classified as wild, scenic, or recreational.

### Minimal Wild and Scenic River Criteria

To be eligible for designation as a wild and scenic river, a river or river segment and their immediate environment is required to possess at least one ORV and be free flowing.

### Outstanding Remarkable Values

Section 1(b) of the Act identifies the ORVs in the following manner:

*“It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.”*

The following ORV definitions were taken from the December 1999 joint U.S. Forest Service and Park Service technical report entitled The Wild and Scenic River Study Process. The technical report was prepared for the interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council. As stated in the report:

*The following eligibility criteria are offered to foster greater consistency within the Federal river-administering agencies. They are intended to set minimum thresholds to establish ORVs and are illustrative but not all-inclusive. If utilized in an agency's planning process, these criteria may be modified to make them more meaningful in the area of comparison, and additional criteria may be included.*

**Scenery:** *The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.*

**Recreation:** *Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region.*

- *Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.*
- *The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.*

**Geology:** *The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison.*

**Fish:** *Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.*

- **Populations:** *The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”*



- **Habitat:** *The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”*

**Wildlife:** *Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.*

- **Populations:** *The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”*
- **Habitat:** *The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”*

**Prehistory:** *The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.*

**History:** *The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.*

**Other Values:** *While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the “other similar values” category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.*

## **Wild and Scenic River Classification**

Section 2(b) of the Act defines the classifications of Wild and Scenic Rivers in the following manner:

*Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:*

**1) Wild river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.*

**2) Scenic river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.*

**3) Recreational river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.*

### Summary of the Wild and Scenic River Inventory Findings

All or portions of five rivers occur within the planning area and were considered for wild and scenic river eligibility during the inventory. For inventory purposes, the IDT evaluated those portions of each river, defined as a “river segment”, which lie within the refuge’s currently approved acquisition boundary (see map D-1). The IDT members determined that all five segments met the criteria for wild and scenic river eligibility. These five river segments and their immediate environments were determined to be free-flowing and possess at least one ORV. A description of each eligible river segment, its immediate environment, and the IDT inventory findings are summarized below. The IDT inventory findings are summarized in Table D-2.

**River Segment:** Blackwater River

**Length:** 12.8 miles

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Scenic, Recreation, Fishing, Wildlife, Other Values (rare wetland communities)

**Tentative Classification:** Scenic, Recreation

This large, free flowing section of the Blackwater River is tannic and generally flat with a bottom that varies from rocky to sandy. There is no development along the Blackwater within the refuge, although there is some development as it leaves the refuge boundary and approaches the town of Davis, West Virginia. The most dominant habitat types along the river are northern hardwood forest and shrub wetlands.

The Blackwater River was historically home to cold water fish including brook trout and redbreast dace. However, past land use has affected temperature and acidity in the river. It is now assumed that both native brook trout and redbreast dace have been extirpated from the mainstem Blackwater though they may still be found in several tributaries and springs. The current fishery in the Blackwater River includes warm water species and stocked trout. The river has one of the highest trout stocking rates in West Virginia according to WVDNR. Stocked species are primarily rainbow trout with the addition of brown, brook, and golden trout. Fishing can be moderate to heavy and is typically focused at the two sites where roads cross the river. A fishing pier has been constructed on the refuge at one of these sites to facilitate access. There are five other fishing access points via refuge trails. Kayaking and canoeing infrequently occur along this section of the Blackwater River since it is fairly shallow and contains large amounts of deadfall. Any boating activity on the river is usually associated with periods of high water after spring rains.

Other values include the coniferous habitats along the Blackwater River, which are rare, globally significant communities. Three of these communities, the Balsam Fir - Black Ash Swamp (S1,G1), Balsam Fir - Winterberry Swamp (S1,G2), and Balsam Fir - Oatgrass Swamp (S2,G2) are listed as extremely rare at both State and global levels. In addition, the river is important habitat for State-listed waterfowl including American black duck, mallard, and wood duck. The riparian corridor supports other State-listed birds including American bittern, alder flycatcher, northern goshawk and northern harrier. Beaver, muskrat, river otter, and mink can regularly be found along the river. Many State-listed small mammal species, including Eastern small-footed bat, southern pygmy shrew, and meadow jumping mouse have been documented from along the shoreline of the Blackwater River.

**River Segment:** North Branch Blackwater River

**Length:** 4.9 miles

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Scenic, Wildlife, Other Values (rare wetland communities, circumneutral wetland system)

**Tentative Classification:** Scenic, Recreation

The North Branch of the Blackwater River begins on the Monongahela National Forest and flows down slope approximately 1 mile until it crosses State Route 32 and enters Canaan Valley refuge. After it enters the refuge, the North Branch is owned entirely by the Service except for two small sections (less than 0.25 miles combined). The sections of the North Branch on the refuge are primarily flat and meander northward to join the Blackwater River. The dominant habitat type along the North Branch is successional old field habitat interspersed with northern hardwood forest and shrub and herbaceous wetlands. There is some light development (farmland) that can be seen from sections of the river.

The North Branch was historically home to cold water fish, including redbreast dace and brook trout. However, changing land use affected temperature and acidity in the river, and it is assumed that neither brook trout nor redbreast dace are currently found in the stream. The current fishery resembles other streams in Canaan Valley and supports game fish including largemouth bass and brown trout. Fishing pressure on the North Branch is very light. There is one access point on this section, and it is rarely used by fishermen. Boating pressure on the North Branch is extremely light and is focused at times of high water.

Other values of the North Branch riparian corridor include globally rare conifer communities including Balsam Fir - Black Ash Swamp (S1,G1) and Balsam Fir - Winterberry Swamp (S1,G2). Rare plants including Jacob's ladder and glade spurge are also found within the riparian corridor of the North Branch. The riparian wetland system is one of the largest circumneutral wetlands in the State provide a rich botanical diversity. The North Branch provides habitat for many State-listed small mammal species, and larger mammals including beaver, mink, and muskrat regularly use the stream. The North Branch is documented habitat for State listed waterfowl including American black duck, mallard, and wood duck. The mixed old field and alder habitats along the North Branch are important for American woodcock, alder flycatcher, swamp sparrow, and northern harrier.

**River Segment:** Little Blackwater River

**Length:** 6.1 miles

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Scenic, Wildlife, Other Values (rare wetland communities)

**Tentative Classification:** Scenic, Wild

The entire Little Blackwater River (including the headwaters) is free flowing and completely contained within the refuge's acquisition boundary. As of 2008, the refuge owns the entire river with the exception of a small 0.6 mile section that flows onto private land in between refuge tracts. There is no development along the shoreline of the Little Blackwater, and the river is currently inaccessible to the general public via road or trail. Primary habitat types along the Little Blackwater River are shrub and herbaceous wetlands. Northern hardwood forest and forested wetland make up less of the riparian zone of the Little Blackwater River than other rivers on the refuge. The fishery in the river includes largemouth bass, brown trout, and at least two species of catfish. Fishing and boating pressure is very light on the Little Blackwater, chiefly because there are no public access points.

Other values include several rare, globally significant communities along the Little Blackwater River, including Balsam Fir - Oatgrass Swamp (S2,G2), Nodding Sedge - Prickly Bog Sedge Seep (S2,G2), American Bur-reed Marsh (S2, G2G3), and Red Spruce - Yellow Birch - Mannagrass Swamp (S2S3,G3). The shrubby nature of habitats along the Little Blackwater makes it important for State listed species including alder flycatcher and swamp sparrow. The slow, meandering river lends itself as habitat for waterfowl including wood duck, mallard, and American black duck and is important for waterbirds like Wilson's snipe and American bittern. Beaver, mink, and river otter use the Little Blackwater regularly. The river has not been well surveyed for small mammals, though it is probable that the riparian corridor provides habitat for many State-listed small mammal species.

**River Segment:** Sand Run

**Length:** 1.6 miles

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Scenic, Other Values (rare wetland communities)

**Tentative Classification:** Scenic, Wild

Sand Run is impounded by a dam within a private development upstream of Canaan Valley refuge. However, the 1.6 mile section of Sand Run that runs through the refuge is free flowing into the Blackwater River. Sand Run is primarily forested, with northern hardwoods making up over sixty percent of habitat found within the riparian zone. Sand Run can only be accessed by trail, and there is very light fishing and no boating on the stream. Sand Run was historically home to brook trout and redbreast dace. However, changing water temperature and chemistry impacted the fishery, and neither of these species have been reported from Sand Run since 1997. Other values of Sand Run's forested

riparian habitat include its importance for forest birds and as a movement corridor for various bat species. Additionally, the Sand Run riparian corridor contains globally rare communities including Balsam Fir - Black Ash Swamp (S1,G1), and Balsam Fir - Oatgrass Swamp (S2,G2). The refuge has started replanting the red spruce and balsam fir that historically grew along Sand Run.

**River Segment:** Glade Run

**Length:** 5.6 miles

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values:** Scenic, Wildlife, Other Values (rare wetland communities, circumneutral wetland system)

**Tentative Classification:** Scenic, Wild

Glade Run is a naturally flowing stream located entirely on the refuge. The stream is flat and gently runs northward through shrub wetland, old field, and northern hardwoods to join the Blackwater River. Glade Run is only accessible by trail and is lightly used by fishermen looking for warm water species like bass. The stream is small and not typically used for boating. Views of Glade Run from refuge trails are considered highly scenic and typify “Canaan Valley” to many visitors. There is no current development visible from Glade Run. There is one historic stone foundation visible from the stream, a remnant from the Bowman-Cardwell farm and a reminder of Canaan Valley’s farming history.

Glade Run is naturally impounded into a series of large beaver ponds. These ponds and associated habitats are some of the most significant waterfowl and waterbird areas on the refuge. The Glade Run drainage provides habitat for wood duck and mallard as well as other State-listed species including American black duck, Wilson’s snipe, American bittern, and swamp sparrow. Surrounding old field habitats are used by golden-winged warbler and meadow jumping mice. Nearby alder and aspen stands are considered high quality habitat for alder flycatcher and American woodcock. The Glade Run drainage is hunted by both local and visiting sportsmen every fall. River otter, beaver, and mink are found along Glade Run, and over twenty odonate species have been documented from the site. Migrating bald eagles are regularly spotted along the drainage. Other values of Glade run include its contribution to a large circumneutral riparian wetland system that provides rich botanical diversity. A variety of rare plant species and communities occur within this watershed supported by Glade Run. It is home to one of the largest American bur-reed marshes in West Virginia. This community has been ranked rare at both a State and global level (S2, G2/G3).

### Protective Management

When a river segment is determined to be eligible and given a preliminary classification, the outstandingly remarkable values shall be afforded adequate protection, subject to valid existing rights, and until the eligibility determination is superseded. Management activities and authorized uses shall not be allowed to adversely affect either the eligibility, or the tentative classification from a wild area to a scenic area or a scenic area to a recreational river area. Therefore, during this interim period between the completion of this inventory phase with the signing of the CCP, and the time that the recommendation phase will be completed, we will manage the above inventoried river segments in a way that will preserve their outstanding remarkable values and that will not prevent us from fulfilling and carrying out refuge establishing purposes and the Refuge System mission.

Specific management prescriptions for eligible river segments should provide protection in the following ways:

1. Free-flowing values: The free-flowing characteristics of the eligible river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization and/or rip-rapping to the extent the Service is authorized under law.
2. River Related Values: Each segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values and, to the extent practicable such values shall be enhanced.
3. Classification Impacts: Management and development of the eligible river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or tentative classification would be affected.



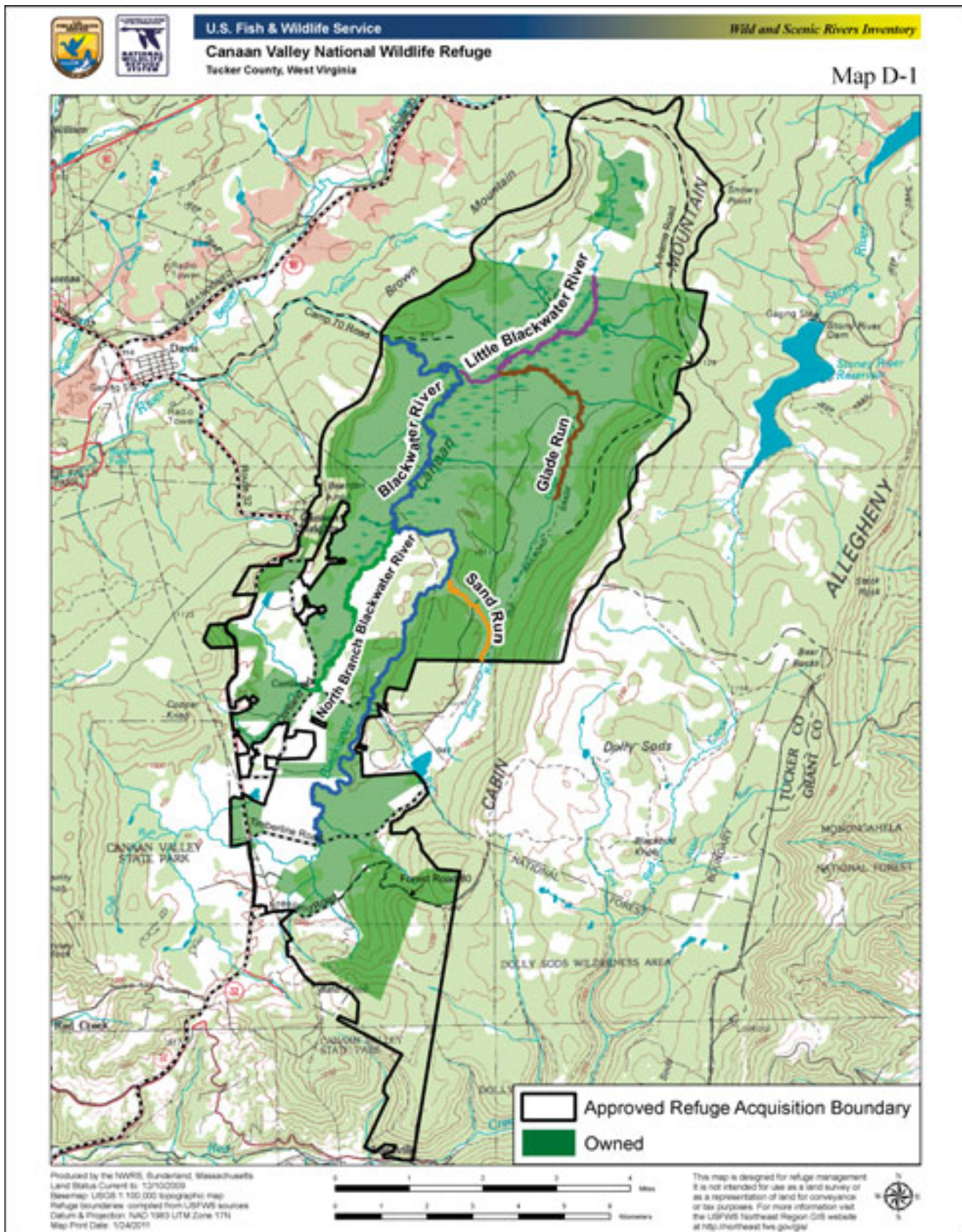


Table D.1. Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Area<sup>1</sup>

Attribute	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Water Resources Development	Free of impoundment.	Free of impoundment.	Some existing impoundment or diversion.  The existence of low dams, diversions, or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity.  The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable.  A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable. Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity.  The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable.  The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable.  Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity.  The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable.  Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses. May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail.  No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.	Accessible in places by road  Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	Readily accessible by road or railroad.  The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards for aesthetics for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river and for primary contact recreation (swimming), except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria prescribed by the Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the United States be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws.	

<sup>1</sup> Table 1 taken from: Diedrich, J., Thomas C. 1999. *The Wild & Scenic River Study Process*. U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service.

Table D.2. Eligible Rivers within the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge

River Name	River Segment Description	Outstandingly Remarkable Values							Tentative Classification			FWS River Segment Length (Miles)*
		Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Other Values	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	
Blackwater River	Segment within the CVNWR between Rt.32 and Camp 70 Rd.	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	12.8
North Branch Blackwater River	Segment between rt 32. and confluence of Blackwater River	X	X			X		X		X	X	4.9
Little Blackwater River	Segment from headwaters in northern Canaan Valley to confluence with Glade Run	X				X		X	X	X		6.1
Sand Run	Segment from border of refuge and Timberline development to confluence with Blackwater River	X				X		X	X	X		1.6
Glade Run	Segment from headwaters to confluence with Little Black and Blackwater Rivers	X				X		X	X	X		5.6

\* Segment lengths are approximate.